AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following paragraph:

[0024] The determination of synchronous phasor values per se is known, as set forth in a paper entitled "Measurement of Voltage Phase for the French Future Defense Team Plan Against Loss of Synchronism" at IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON POWER DELIVERY, Vol. 7, No. 1, January 1992. The algorithm in processing circuit 64 uses the input values V_A, V_B, V_C, and I_A, I_B, I_C, at 8000 samples per second, with an absolute time reference. The processor 64 decimates, i.e. decreases, the number of samples, dividing by eight, to create voltage and current signals at 1000 (1 k) samples per second. Next, each input signal is multiplied by the reference signals $\cos(2\pi t + \beta.)$ and $\sin(2\pi t + \beta.)$ where time t is the absolute time reference and ~~P~~ β is a calibration adjustment for the particular hardware used. In the next step, the multiplied signals are demodulated with a low-pass filter to obtain the real and imaginary parts of the V_A, V_B, V_C, and I_A, I_B, I_C phasors. The relay calculates these particular phasors every 50 milliseconds.

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following paragraph:

[0025] Next, the processor uses the angle information from the ~~VA~~ $\underline{V_A}$ phasor calculation in the above step and the magnitude calculations from the filtered quantity V_{AF} (the filtered fundamental ~~A-pphase~~ $\underline{A\text{-phase}}$ voltage quantity) to produce the A-phase voltage synchrophasor (V_{Async}). The relay performs similar calculations for the other phasors. Each resulting synchrophasor is associated with a particular time mark, referred to as time-sync. This time mark is referenced to absolute time.

Please replace paragraph [0038] with the following paragraph:

[0038] With relay-to-relay unsolicited binary messages (FIG. 7), a local relay 130 using unsolicited binary messages can use a remote relay 132 as a reference, with a communications channel 134. The data packet transmitted is similar to the unsolicited message shown in FIG. 6. The data packet contains one or more voltage and/or current values. Normally the positive sequence voltage is transmitted. The local device (relay) 130 uses the time stamp information to align the local and remote data packets. For example, the local angle information ~~ANGLOCAL~~